UNEP GEF PIR Fiscal Year 2023

1 July 2022 to 30 June 2023

1- Identification

1.1 Project details

GEF ID	9407	SMA IPMR ID	30192
Project Short Title	HERD	Grant ID	P1-33GFL-001310
		Umoja WBS	S1-32GFL-000619/SB-006310.02

Project Title	Healthy Ecosystems for Rangeland Development (HERD): sustainable rangeland management strategies and practices

Project Type	Ú	Full Sized Project (FSP)	Duration months	*Planned*	48 months
Parent Programme if child project		N/A		*Age*	68.4 months
GEF Focal Area(s)		Land Degradation: Integrated natural resources management	Completion Date	*Planned -original PCA*	31-Dec-21
Project Scope	Ú	Regional		*Revised - Current PCA*	31-Mar-23

Region	Ú	West Asia	Date of CEO Endorsement/Approval		6-Nov-17
Countries		Jordan and Egypt	UNEP Project Approval Date (on Decision Sheet)		10-Jan-18
GEF financing amount		USD 3,515,982	Start of Implementation (PCA entering into force)		1-Feb-18
Co-financing amount		USD 13,775,505	Date of First Disbursement		28-Mar-18
			Date of Inception Workshop, if available		27-Feb-18
Total disbursement as of 30 June		USD 3,383,702	Midterm undertaken?	Ú	Yes
Total expenditure as of 30 June		USD 2,959,461	Actual Mid-term Date, if taken		30-Jun-21
			Expected Mid-Term Date, if not taken		N/A
			Expected Terminal Evaluation Date		30-Sep-23
			Expected Financial Closure Date		31-Dec-23

1.2 EA: Project description

Rangelands that are subject to land degradation are the object of management interventions under this project. The concept of HERD – Healthy Ecosystems for Rangeland Development – is being consolidated through this project on the back of numerous projects, programs, initiatives, studies, scientific articles and policy papers. The current GEF intervention focuses on Jordan and Egypt and on the specific issue of desertification (or land degradation in drylands), which affects pastoral rangelands in these two countries. In addition, the project also proposes serve as a 'catalyst' for scaling-up of HERD, both regionally and globally. HERD builds on the sustainable management of pastoral rangelands for the provision of ecosystem services and protection of biodiversity.
The project's objective is to strengthen restoration and sustainable management of pastoral rangelands for the provision of ecosystem services and protection of biodiversity in Egypt and Jordan and catalyzing scale up regionally and globally.
This will be achieved through the delivery of six results-oriented project Outcomes, grouped under four Components that focus on the following: (1) Provision of evidence-based technical assistance; (2) Institutional strengthening for rangeland governance; (3) Up-scaling of good practices in Sustainable Rangeland Management (SRM); and (4) Promoting SRM knowledge management, including at the global and regional levels.
The International Union for the Conservation of Nature (IUCN) is the executing agency for the overall project, with all associated responsibilities.
IUCN signed sub-grants agreements with implementing partners in each of the participating country. These are:
The Hashemite Fund for Development of the Jordan Baadia (HFDB: Jordan);
The Royal Botanical Gardens (RBG: Jordan)
The Desert Research Centre (DRC: Egypt)
The Centre for Environment and Development for the Arab Region and Europe (CEDARE: Egypt/Regional)
The project's goal is in line with LD Strategic Objective LD-1: Agriculture and Rangeland Systems: Maintain or improve flow of agro-ecosystem services sustaining the livelihoods of local communities and LD-3: Integrated Landscapes: Reduce pressures on natural resources from competing land uses in the wider landscape. In particular, the project contributes to the following GEF6 LD Outcomes:
1.1 Improved agricultural, rangeland and pastoral management; and
3.2 Application of integrated natural resource management (INRM) practices in wider landscapes.
The project have four components:
Component 1: Technical assistance for adaptive management and learning (evidence- based decision- making)
Component 2: Stronger institutions for rangeland governance
Component 3: Identifying and up- scaling good practices in Sustainable Rangeland Management, based on Participatory Sustainable Rangeland Management Planning (PRMP)
Component 4:Knowledge management to promote an enabling environment for regional scale up of sustainable rangeland management.

1.3 Project Contact

Division(s) Implementing the project	UN Environment Programme Ecosystems Division GEF Biodiversity and Land Degradation Unit	Executing Agency(ies)	International Union for Conservation of Nature, Regional Office for West Asia (IUCN-ROWA)

Name of co-implementing Agency	N/A	Names of Other Project Partners	- Jordanian Ministry of Environment - The Hashemite Fund for Development of Jordan Badia (HFDJB) - The Royal Botanic Garden (RBG) in Jordan - Centre for Environment and Development for the Arab Region and Europe (CEDARE) Egypt
TM: UNEP Portfolio Manager(s)		**EA:** Manager/Representative	Dr. Hany El Shaer
TM: UNEP Task Manager(s)	Ersin Esen	**EA:** Project Manager	Dr. Laith Al Rahahleh
TM: UNEP Budget/Finance Officer	George Saddimbah	**EA:** Finance Manager	Mr. Omar Hamdan
TM: UNEP Support/Assistant	Aska Ochiel	**EA:** Communications lead, if relevant	N/A

2- OVERVIEW OF PROJECT STATUS

2.1 UNEP PoW & UN

TM: UNEP Current Subprogramme(s)	Nature	**TM:** UNEP previous Subprogramme(s)	
TM: PoW Indicator(s)	2.iv: Increase in territory of land- and seascapes that is under improved ecosystem conservation and restoration		
EA: UNSDCF/UNDAF linkages	Preserving the Environment is Priority Area 4 of Jordan's (UNDAF), 2013-2017. UNDAF related outcome is # 5. Environmental Sustainability and Natural Resource Management is Goal 5 of Egypt's UNDAF. This project contributes to UNDAF Outcome 5.2 and Outcome 5.3.		
EA: Link to relevant SDG Goals	Goal 15: Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss	**EA:** Link to relevant SDG Targets	15.3.1 Proportion of land that is degraded over total land area 17.14.1 Number of countries with mechanisms in place to enhance policy coherence of sustainable development

Sub Indicators

TM: GEF core or sub indicators targeted by the project as defined at CEO Endorsement/Approval, as well as results

Indicators	Targets - Expected value			Materialised to date
	Mid-term	End-of-project	Total Target	
Ú 4: Area of landscapes under improved practices (excluding protected areas)	255,000 hectares	580 hectares	500,000 hectares	580 hectares

2.2. GEF Core or S

Implementation Status 2023 Final PIR

	PIR #	Rating towards outcomes (DO) (section 3.1)	Rating towards outputs (IP) (section 3.2)	Risk rating (section 4.2)
FY 2023	Final PIR	S	S	L
FY 2022	5th PIR	S	S	M
FY 2021	4th PIR	S	S	M
FY 2020	3rd PIR	S	S	M
FY 2019	2nd PIR	S	MS	L
FY 2018	1st PIR	S	MS	L
FY 2017				
FY 2016				
FY 2015				

EA: Summary of status
(will be uploaded to GEF Portal)

The HERD project has achieved significant milestones in promoting sustainable rangeland management and addressing land degradation in Jordan and Egypt. The project implemented the PRAGA Methodology through training sessions conducted for field workers, project staff, and local communities. These sessions aimed to enhance their understanding of sustainable rangeland management.

Detailed studies were conducted to assess various aspects of the target landscapes, including drought monitoring, contour mapping, rangeland characteristics, livestock production, socio-economic data, and the role of gender in rangeland management. The findings of these studies were shared through the CHM portal for wider dissemination.

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2.3 Implementation status & Ri

The project also focused on developing prototype national platforms for information sharing and exchange. National inception meetings were conducted to present the project's objectives and components to project partners and a broader audience. Local-level inception meetings were held at specific project sites to engage the local communities.

To support knowledge management, a dedicated portal was established with the assistance of the Ministry of Environment in Jordan. The portal served as a platform to upload and disseminate key results and studies.

The project reviewed policies and laws related to sustainable rangeland management and identified opportunities and barriers to policy implementation. Consultative workshops and a regional policy forum were conducted to examine policies and strategies for sustainable rangeland management, land degradation neutrality, and the role of gender. These efforts aimed to contribute to policy reform and identify synergies among different policies.

Economic valuation studies were conducted to analyze the cost-benefit of sustainable rangeland management policies and practices. The results highlighted the economic value of rangelands and emphasized their importance in providing goods and services to the environment and the livestock sector.

The project focused on capacity-building and training of local organizations, including community groups and public service providers. Training sessions on sustainable rangeland management, remote sensing, GIS, and related methodologies were conducted for local partners, communities, and relevant institutions. Training of trainers sessions were also organized to disseminate knowledge and skills in participatory sustainable rangeland management planning.

The project successfully implemented the PRMP methodology, which involved trained local partners working with communities to make informed decisions and implement small projects. Annual participatory monitoring of the PRMP activities was conducted to evaluate progress.

Efforts were made to document existing community land use practices and establish local agreements between communities and state institutions. Stakeholder consultations and multi-stakeholder dialogues were held to draft agreements and protocols for natural resource management.

The project actively engaged in raising awareness through various communication channels. Technical briefs, brochures, articles, radio broadcasts, documentaries, and videos were developed and disseminated in local languages to promote community-based rangeland management and raise awareness about the project's activities.

Grants were provided to partners for implementing restoration actions and supporting activities identified through the PRMPs. These initiatives aimed to restore degraded rangelands, establish income-generating projects, and promote sustainable practices.

The project actively participated in regional and global forums, conferences, and meetings to present its experiences, share good practices, and contribute to policy discussions. It also facilitated the establishment of networks and platforms for South-South learning and cooperation.

A regional policy forum, investment forum, and steering committee meetings were held to discuss challenges, opportunities, and strategies for sustainable rangeland management. Baseline studies, stakeholder consultations, and policy reviews were conducted to inform decision-making and facilitate future initiatives.

2.4 Co-financ

EA: Planned Co-finance	USD 13,775,505	**EA**: Actual to date:	13775505
EA: Justify progress in terms of materialization of expected co-finance. State any relevant challenges	IUCN and the project partners have fully committed the entire amount of co-financing for the project.		

EA: Date of project steering committee meeting	December 2019, Aug 2022 , Jun 2021

2.5. Stakeholder

EA: Stakeholder engagement
(will be uploaded to GEF Portal)

The project works on different levels and includes a wide range of Stakeholders. From the initial stakeholders analysis in the project document the project management attracted and cooperated with most of the list and included more over the past year.
At the local level:
At the four target sites; three in Jordan and one in Egypt, the partner's staff started the field assessments with a stakeholder's analysis at each site. The initial stakeholder mapping and analysis was used to understand the local structure and the community groups to invite them to participate in the project activities. The lists are updated continuously to include new info and players at the local level. The mapping included women organizations and groups.

At the national level:
The core stakeholders identified through the project document were invited and comprised the steering committee and the partnerships were formalized. In addition, local advisory committees were developed in both Jordan and Egypt to support the activities in each country. A wider stakeholder's analysis is being carried out to include new stakeholders or add the ones that the project document didn't identified such as; other projects and activities that can support and compliment the project activities.

At the regional level:
The project developed good relations with different regional and international organization starting with LAS (League of Arab State) where an agreement is under development between IUCN and LAS to cooperate in different initiatives and cooperation including cooperation in HERD activities. An agreement was developed with AOAD (Arab Organization for Agriculture Development) that is one of LAS subsidiary bodies to sponsor and register the Arab Network for Pastoralists communities and co-financed the network first meeting in Amman in April 2019.
The project is collaborating with ACSAD in conducting a regional rangeland situation analysis in Arab countries and is discussing with LAS the potential of further cooperation. IUCN and LAS have agreed to sign an MOU which will ensure that work done through this project is mainstreamed into LACSADAS programme of work and sustained after the project ends. The MOU is currently under development.
Two agreements were signed by IUCN with LAS subsidiary bodies – ACSAD and AOAD to carry out regional and global studies in support of SRM (especially LDN). Their value-addition to national policies, and opportunities for leveraging further funds for regional SRM initiatives'; and the publication of a LAS regional rangeland situation analysis, including an overview of the state of rangeland health and estimated cost benefit of restoration and protection. These studies will benefit from the body of knowledge within these two institutions and recommendations from the studies will be endorsed by the LAS.

TM: Does the project have a gender action plan?

Ú Yes

2.6. Gender

EA: Gender mainstreaming
(will be uploaded to GEF Portal)

Project activities are targeting women's groups as rangeland users, as well as women within other rangeland organizations, to ensure they are central to project delivery and to the development of scale-up initiatives and policy dialogue.

This is achieved through partnerships with women's organizations and through insistence on effective women's representation in dialogue at community, local government and national government levels, as well as in international dialogue. Women groups participated in the PRMP based supporting activities that will aim at diversifying their income sources and act as alternative income generating activities. Collecting and drying medicinal and aromatic plants is one initiative that started during the revival of Hima in Bani Hashem.

Throughout the reporting period, gender balance was considered in the workshops, meetings and field visits as possible as.

2.7. ESSM

TM: Was the project classified as moderate/high risk at CEO Endorsement/Approval Stage?

Ú No

TM: If yes, what specific safeguard risks were identified in the SRIF/ESERN?

TM: Have any new social and/or environmental risks been identified during the reporting period?

Ú No

TM: If yes, please describe the new risks, or

TM & EA: Has the project received complaints related to social and/or environmental impacts (actual or potential) during the reporting period?

Ú No

TM & EA: If yes, please describe the complaint(s) or grievance(s) in detail including the status, significance, who was involved and what actions were taken.

EA: Environmental and social safeguards management
(will be uploaded to GEF Portal)

HERD project prioritized environmental and social safeguards to ensure responsible and sustainable management practices. It conducted comprehensive studies and implemented mitigation measures to minimize negative impacts. Biodiversity conservation, natural resource management, and gender and social inclusion were key focuses of the project. Indigenous and local communities' rights and knowledge were respected and integrated into project activities. Stakeholder engagement and consultation were emphasized to ensure inclusivity and participation.

2.8. KM/Learning

EA: Knowledge activities and products
(will be uploaded to GEF Portal)

The HERD project produced several knowledge products, including:
Report on Vegetation Dynamics: A report was generated, highlighting the detection of changes in vegetation dynamics in selected sites in Jordan and Egypt. This report provided insights into the state of vegetation and its response to management interventions.

LAS Regional Rangeland Situation Analysis: The project produced a report on the state of rangeland health and estimated cost-benefit analysis of restoration and protection efforts in the LAS region. This analysis provided an overview of the current status of rangelands and their potential economic benefits.

Sustainable Rangeland Management Toolkit: The project developed a toolkit for resilient pastoral systems, promoting sustainable rangeland management practices. This toolkit served as a valuable resource for stakeholders involved in rangeland management, providing practical guidance and tools.

Social Media Posts: The project actively shared information and updates on sustainable rangeland management and land restoration through various social media channels. These posts aimed to raise awareness, engage the public, and disseminate project

Please attach a copy of any products

EA: Main learning during the period

During the period of the project, several key learnings emerged, contributing to a deeper understanding of sustainable rangeland management. Some of the main learnings include:

The project highlighted the significance of involving local communities, stakeholders, and indigenous knowledge holders in decision-making processes. Participatory approaches fostered ownership, enhanced the effectiveness of interventions, and ensured the alignment of project activities with local needs and priorities.

Recognizing the crucial role of gender equality and social inclusion, the project emphasized the active participation and engagement of women and marginalized groups. It became evident that incorporating diverse perspectives and empowering these groups led to more equitable and sustainable rangeland management outcomes.

The project underscored the critical role of biodiversity conservation in maintaining healthy rangeland ecosystems. By promoting

2.9. Stories

EA: Stories to be shared
(section to be shared with communication division/ GEF communication)

*The establishment of the revolving fund in Matrouh Governorate stands out as a remarkable success story of the HERD project. The concept of the revolving fund became a reality through a memorandum of cooperation signed between Matrouh Governorate and the HERD project. A committee comprising representatives from Matrouh Governorate, the Desert Research Center, the Rames Society, the Agricultural Cooperative Society, and CEDARE was formed to oversee the fund's operations.

The primary objective of the revolving fund is to support livestock breeders, particularly during periods of drought. It achieves this through several key initiatives. Firstly, it provides in-kind loans for the provision of fodder and veterinary care, ensuring that breeders have access to essential resources for livestock well-being. Secondly, the fund extends in-kind loans to women, integrating them into the production system and offering services that enhance family income. This inclusion of women contributes to gender equality and empowers them as active participants in the livestock sector. Lastly, the fund supports the institutional capacity building of civil societies involved in livestock and pasture management, enhancing their capabilities in the realm of revolving finances.

Since June 2021 until March 2023, the revolving fund has made a significant impact. It has benefitted a total of 166 individuals, providing them with a total of 2 million Egyptian pounds in loans. These funds have enabled livestock breeders to overcome challenges, secure essential resources, and improve their livelihoods during periods of drought.

3. RATING PROJECT PERFORMANCE

3.1 Rating of progress towards achieving the project outcomes (Development Objectives)

Project objective and Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline level	Mid-Term Target or Milestones	End of Project Target	Progress as of current period (numeric, percentage, or binary entry only)	EA: Summary by the EA of attainment of the indicator & target as of 30 June	TM: Progress rating
Objective							
To strengthen restoration and sustainable management of pastoral rangelands for the provision of ecosystem services and protection of biodiversity in Egypt and Jordan and catalyzing		EA to fill	EA to fill	EA to fill	EA to fill	EA to fill	
Outcome 1							
Outcome 1.1: Rangeland monitoring systems institutionalized nationally and regionally based on commonly agreed scale-dependent indicators appropriate for different end-user group	1. # of institutional partners supporting rangeland monitoring system	Up-to-date data on land degradation assessment using participatory approaches not available. Project partners do not follow an up to date and standardized monitoring approach	National partners report are informed about the PRAGA methodology	National partners report acceptance of PRAGA methodology	7	As of the current date, there are seven institutional partners actively supporting the rangeland monitoring system initiative. These partners play a crucial role in contributing resources, expertise, and collaboration to ensure the success and sustainability of the monitoring efforts. Their collective efforts are helping to institutionalize rangeland monitoring systems at both national and regional levels, leading to improved rangeland management and conservation.	S
	2. # of institutional arrangements for rangeland monitoring	Rangeland monitoring systems are not institutionalized or systematically applied in the participating countries	Baseline data from PRAGA is communicated with relevant partners. System for sharing up-to-date data on land degradation are in place.	- PRAGA methodology adapted and conducted by national partners in at least four landscapes; 3 in Jordan and 1 in Egypt	4	As of the current date, there are four key institutional arrangements in place for rangeland monitoring. two in Jordan and two in Egypt	S

Outcome 1.2: To strengthen restoration and sustainable management of pastoral rangelands for the provision of ecosystem services and protection of biodiversity in Egypt and Jordan and catalyzing scale up regionally and globally.	1. # good practices and SRM policies identified and approved by project stakeholders	Lack of consensus over good practices in SRM amongst stakeholders Proposed good practices in SRM have been identified in Jordan and Egypt but they are not widely adopted by project partners. Jordan has adopted a policy supporting improved community-based SRM but the policy is not yet widely implemented	Proposed good practices in SRM with a clear role for women are adopted by project partners in Jordan and Egypt Community-based rangelands management governance systems is in place in all project landscape Dialogue for improved policy for community rangeland management is underway in Egypt	At least one specific SRM practice (e.g. controlled grazing or reseeding) is approved for implementation in each site with clear guidance over the role of women land managers Community-based rangelands management is implemented in all project landscapes (192,621 ha in Jordan and 332,942 ha in Egypt) Dialogue for improved policy for community rangeland management underway in Egypt	2	As of the current date, the project stakeholders have identified and approved two good practices and sustainable rangeland management (SRM) policies. These practices and policies have been acknowledged for their effectiveness in promoting sustainable rangeland use and conservation. The specific details of these practices and policies would be available in the project documentation and can be disseminated to relevant stakeholders for wider adoption and implementation.	**S**
	2. # of good practices that explicitly address the roles and responsibilities of women land users	Identified good practices generally do not pay explicit attention to the role of women resource managers			2	Two baseline studies have been conducted in Jordan and Egypt, focusing on gender aspects in the project's four sites. These studies have provided valuable insights. Additionally, an ongoing study specifically examines the role of women in rangeland management, aiming to enhance inclusivity and sustainability.	**S**

Outcome 2

Outcome 2.1: Local organizations for rangeland management (community and government) engage in more inclusive dialogue for improved rangeland governance covering approximately 500,000 hectares	1. # of a) Rangeland User Associations or Hima Communities and b) Local government entities at governorate and/or district levels that participate in SRM planning	SRM management practices prevail only in the pilot SRM site in Jordan, Bani Hashem: a) 1 Rangeland User Associations b) 1 Hima Community c) 2 Local government entities at governorate and/or district levels 1 site in Egypt has a nascent community association that is willing to engage in SRM	6 Hima Communities and 4 Rangeland User Associations established Training of local government partners in Egypt and in Jordan on SRM planning	6 Hima Communities and 4 Rangeland User Associations participate in SRM planning 1 local government partner in Egypt and 3 in Jordan participate in SRM planning	6,1,4	As of June 2022, the following participation and activities have been observed in the Sustainable Rangeland Management (SRM) planning in Jordan and Egypt: Participation: a) At least 6 Hima Communities and 4 Rangeland User Associations actively participated in the SRM planning process. b) At least 1 local government partner in Egypt and 3 in Jordan joined in SRM planning. Training Workshops: Two training workshops were conducted in both Jordan and Egypt, involving stakeholders, local government partners, and local communities. The workshops focused on SRM planning (Participatory Rangeland Management Plan - PRMP) and aimed to build capacity and awareness in sustainable rangeland management. Training of Trainers: Training of trainers sessions took place in both Jordan and Egypt to empower selected individuals with the necessary skills and knowledge to become trainers in sustainable rangeland management. Regional Forum: A Regional Forum on SRM and LDN (Land Degradation Neutrality) was organized in Lebanon in June 2022. The forum provided a platform for regional stakeholders to share	**S**
	2. # of women members of participating organizations	Women are widely excluded from rangeland management	Good representation of women in Hima Communities and rangeland user associations and involvement of women in organisations	Women participate in all community-based SRM planning, either through their membership of Hima Communities and rangeland user associations or through membership in women's organisations	15	As of June 2022, in Jordan, there has been encouraging participation of women in the PRMP (Participatory Rangeland Management Plan) and SRM (Sustainable Rangeland Management) activities. At least 15 of the participants involved in PRMP and SRM planning were women, showcasing their active engagement and contribution to the sustainable management of rangelands in the country. On the other hand, in Egypt, due to conservative cultural norms, female participation has been more limited. However, despite the challenges, one woman was trained and played a crucial role in data collection by visiting villages and engaging with local women. She then presented the collected data during the PRMP workshop, indicating a significant step towards involving women in rangeland management activities in the conservative community.	**S**

Outcome 2.2: Rules and regulations for improved rangelands management are established (in line with the Voluntary Guidelines on Responsible Governance of Tenure) based on PRMPs in participating communities	# of local SRM agreements developed within communities and between communities and state institutions, based on PRMPs and in line with VGGT [E.g. Hima agreements, local conventions, bylaws etc.]	1 (in Bani Hashem site in Jordan)	At least 3 SRM agreement are developed in both countries	At least 5 SRM agreements developed across both countries	5	As of June 2022, five local SRM agreements have been developed in both Jordan and Egypt, fostering collaboration between communities and state institutions. These agreements align with VGGT principles and promote sustainable rangeland management practices, ensuring the involvement of local stakeholders in conservation efforts.	**S**
Outcome 3							
Outcome 3.1: Local farmers / pastoralists adopt good practices in rangeland restoration and management and supporting services with support from local government agencies	1. # communities with improved income from sustainably managed rangelands obtained by local communities as a result of implementing SRM practices	0	New SRM practices adopted in at least 4 project sites across both countries	New SRM practices adopted in at least 6 project sites across both countries	2	As of the current date, the implementation of Sustainable Rangeland Management (SRM) practices has resulted in improved income for local communities in a significant number of communities in both Jordan and Egypt. The specific number of communities benefiting from increased income due to SRM practices is being continuously monitored and evaluated. During the Participatory Rangeland Management Plan (PRMP) process, two new SRM practices were identified and subsequently adopted in all six project sites across both countries. These newly adopted practices have been instrumental in enhancing the sustainable use of rangelands and promoting conservation efforts. The adoption of these SRM practices has led to improved rangeland productivity and resilience, which in turn has contributed to increased incomes for local communities. By implementing sustainable grazing and land management techniques, communities have seen better forage availability, healthier livestock, and reduced land degradation, resulting in higher income from livestock production and other rangeland-based activities.	**S**

	2. # of women participating in income-generating activities related to SRM	0	At least 10 in both countries	At least 10 per country	10	As of the current date, a substantial number of women have actively participated in income-generating activities related to Sustainable Rangeland Management (SRM) in both Jordan and Egypt. The specific number of women involved in these activities is continually tracked and recorded. Income-generating activities related to SRM have been implemented with a strong focus on promoting women's participation and empowerment. Through various initiatives, training programs, and capacity-building efforts, women have been encouraged to engage in rangeland-based enterprises and livelihood activities. These activities may include sustainable livestock management, beekeeping, herbal medicine production, handicrafts, and eco-tourism, among others.	**S**
	3. # new SRM practices implemented by communities of rangeland managers	3383702	At least 2 SRM practices adopted across both countries	At least 3 SRM practices adopted across both countries	2	As of the current date, a total of two new Sustainable Rangeland Management (SRM) practices have been successfully adopted and implemented by communities of rangeland managers in both Jordan and Egypt. These newly implemented SRM practices have been identified through the Participatory Rangeland Management Plan (PRMP) process, where communities actively engaged in identifying and selecting effective and sustainable management techniques for their rangeland areas. By adopting these new SRM practices, communities of rangeland managers are contributing to the conservation and sustainable use of their rangelands, promoting better land productivity, enhancing livestock health, and reducing land degradation.	**S**
Outcome 4		2959461					#

Outcome 4.1: Increased support for sustainable pastoralism in investments and public decision/policy- making, nationally, regionally and globally	1. # new investments under development in the region or globally that draw on project lessons and partnerships	0	Concepts for 5 major investments are negotiated with regional partners and/or submitted.	5 major investments in SRM are under development within LAS and other participating countries	5	As of the current date, the project has successfully developed and submitted a total of five fundraising proposals to the Green Climate Fund (GCF) and (RCU) as well as three proposals to the National Center for vegetation development. These proposals aim to secure new investments in the region or globally, drawing on the valuable lessons and partnerships established through the project. The submitted fundraising proposals reflect the project's commitment to driving meaningful change and achieving its objectives in sustainable rangeland management. By seeking financial resources from various funding entities, the project aims to expand its impact, support further implementation of sustainable practices, and foster positive outcomes for both the environment and the communities involved.		**S**
							#	
							#	

For joint projects and where applicable ratings should also be discussed with the Task Manager of co-implementing agency.

3.2 Rating of progress implementation towards delivery of outputs (Implementation Progress)

Output	**Expected completion date**	**Implementation status as of 30 June 2022 (%)** (Towards overall project targets)	**Implementation status as of 30 June 2023 (%)** (Towards overall project targets)	**EA: Progress rating justification, description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay**	**TM: Progress rating**
Under Comp 1	Technical assistance for adaptive management and learning (evidence-based decision-making)				
Output 1.1: Rangeland landscape assessments conducted at local, and national levels using agreed biophysical and socio-economic indicators and participatory approaches where applicable	Aug 2022	95%	100%	Through this out put HERD project has achieved significant milestones in capacity building, knowledge dissemination, and stakeholder engagement in both Jordan and Egypt	S
Activity 1 Implementation of the PRAGA Methodology	Oct 2019	100%	100%	In total, 5 training on PRAGA Methodology were organized in Jordan and Egypt in 2019 by the HERD project's partners. More specifically, (HFDJB organized 3 training (ALHazzem, Surra, and	S
Activity 2: Detailed studies of target landscapes, including drought monitoring, contour mapping, rangeland characteristics, livestock production data, socio-economic data, role of Gender in rangeland management and restoration	Aug 2020	100%	100%	Detailed Studies for the targeted landscapes for drought monitoring, contour mapping, rangeland characteristics, livestock production data, socio-economic data, and the role of Gender in rangeland management and restoration were developed for both Jordan and Egypt, and all studies have been shared to be uploaded on the CHM portal. In total 3 detailed landscape studies were carried out in Jordan and Egypt. One study was conducted by the Hashemite Fund for the Development of the Jordanian Babia (HFDJB), One study was conducted by RBG, and the last study was conducted by both DRC and CEDARE IN Egypt.	S
Output 1.1.2: Development of Prototype National platforms for information sharing and exchange, including data on land degradation and good practices in Sustainable Rangelands	June 2021	100%	100%	Through this output HERD project has achieved two national inception workshops were held in each country as part of the HERD project. During these workshops, the project's objectives and components were presented to the project partners and a broader audience. Additionally, at the local level, inception meetings were conducted at various project sites, including Surra, AL-Hazeem, ALManshyah, Hima Bani Hashem, AbuMazhoud, and Gaaween.	S
Activity3: National inception meetings	Mar 2019	100%	100%	Two national inception workshops in each country were conducted in March 2019, where the project's objectives and components were presented to the project partners and to a wider	S

Activity 4: Annual Technical Committee Meetings	June 2021	100%	100%	All planned annual advisory technical meetings were conducted before holding the Annual regional steering committee with the project's partners.	S
Activity 5: Support to national partners to establish a knowledge management portal and information database for target landscapes	Aug 2022	70%	100%	A knowledge management portal was developed with the support of the Ministry of Environment Jordan through the CHM. And, several studies have been shared with the Ministry of Environment to upload and disseminate the key results.	S
Output 1.2.1: Review of policies and laws, including relevant international agreements, related to sustainable rangeland management, identifying opportunities and barriers to policy implementation	Sep 2022	80%	100%	In June 2022, a workshop was organized in Lebanon to present the key findings of the regional study on the review of regional policies and strategies supporting Sustainable Rangeland Management (SRM) and Land Degradation Neutrality (LDN). The objective of the workshop was to identify legislative gaps and opportunities related to LDN and SRM. Approximately 30 participants actively joined the regional policy forum, contributing to	S
Activity 6: Desk review and consultative workshops to examine policies to achieve LDN (national rangelands strategy, implementation of HIMA, role of gender in rangeland management and range-based livelihoods) with recommendations on policy implementation, policy reform, policy contradictions and synergies with any other policies, etc.	Sep 2022	80%	100%	A workshop was held in Lebanon on June 2022 to present the key findings of the regional study on the review of the regional policies and strategies on support SRM and LDN. It aims to identify the legislative gaps as well identify LDN and SRM-related opportunities. Approximately 30 participants have joined actively the regional policy forum, and the study has been printed and disseminated at the regional conference on sustainable rangelands management in Jordan in March 2023.	S
Output 1.2.2: Cost-benefit analysis of sustainable rangeland management policies and practices using economic methodologies	Oct 2022	61%	100%	The Economic Evaluation of different geographical Rangelands sites in Jordan has yielded significant results, showing the critical role of Jordan's rangelands in providing highly valuable goods and services to the livestock sector and the environment. The study estimated a cumulative total economic value (TEV) of 2,122 million JDs over the 21-year period from 2000	S
Activity 7: Economic valuation study and mapping of restoration opportunities combined with local and national consultative workshops (possibly conducted towards the end of the project when data on implementation methods and costs are available)	Oct 2022	50%	100%	Economic Evaluation of different geographical Rangelands sites in Jordan study developed after intensive meetings with the stakeholders and local communities. The results of this study validate the fact that Jordan's rangelands are critical for providing highly valuable goods and services to the livestock sector and the environment at large. The estimated economic value obtained from this study was significant, highlighting the importance of these lands. The cumulative total economic value (TEV) of evaluated goods and services over the 21-year period from 2000 to 2020 was 2,122 million JDs, providing an average annual value of 106	S
Output 1.2.3: Good practices and policies in integrated rangeland management validated following agreed methodologies and indicators	Dec 2022	63%	100%	The project's Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) strategy was initially developed and validated during the national inception workshops. Subsequently, it was further revised and updated by the end of 2019 to ensure its effectiveness in assessing project progress and outcomes accurately.	S
Activity 8: Development of project monitoring strategy with agreement on indicators for evaluation of good practices	Dec 2019	100%	100%	The monitoring and evaluation strategy was developed and validated during the national inception workshops and was revised and updated by the end of 2019.	S
Activity 9: Midterm and final evaluation of project actions drawing on evidence from rangeland landscape assessments (Output 1.1.1) and economic valuations (Output 1.2.2)	Dec 2022	50%	100%	The Midterm Evaluation was conducted and the report was shared and presented to the partners during the second regional committee meeting in Amman in 2021. The final evaluation will be conducted by UNEP and the report will be shared with the project's partners.	S
Activity 10: Publication of project lessons in English and Arabic	Dec 2022	40%	100%	A gray publication was developed on the project's lessons and it was shared with the project partners.	S
Under Comp 2	Stronger institutions for rangeland governance				
Output 2.1.1: Capacity/needs assessment of local organizations, including community groups and local public service providers		100%	100%	A Detailed Stakeholder Analysis and a baseline needs assessment were developed in close consultation with the project's partners for both Jordan and Egypt. These assessments play a crucial role in understanding the project's context, identifying key stakeholders, and assessing their needs and expectations.	
Activity 11: Detailed stakeholder analysis and baseline needs assessment (against key governance indicators) with strong emphasis on the capacities and needs of women and any social inclusion groups (Vulnerable groups)	Aug 2020	100%	1005%	A Detailed Stakeholder Analysis and a baseline need assessment were developed in consultation with the project's partners for both countries.	S

Output 2.1.2: Stronger organizational capacities through appropriate training, including training of partner institutions in Participatory Sustainable Rangeland Management Planning (PRMP)	Nov 2022	80%	100%	Through this output HERD project has made significant efforts in conducting various training sessions, developing guidelines, and fostering dialogues to promote sustainable rangeland management in both Jordan and Egypt: Training on SRM: Multiple training sessions on Sustainable Rangeland Management (SRM)	S
Activity 12: Training of local partners in Sustainable Rangelands Management etc. (Pastoral Learning Forum methodology)	Nov 2022	80%	100%	Several trainings on SRM were conducted in both Jordan and Egypt targeting the local partners of the project, Ministry of Agriculture officers as well as local communities and relevant institutions. In Egypt, two trainings were organized and almost 53 participants actively engaged in the training.	S
Activity 13: Training on remote sensing, GIS, drought and land degradation modeling and mapping methods	May 2022	100%	100%	Training on GIS and Remote sensing was conducted in both Jordan and Egypt targeting the local partners. HFDJB organized a training targeted at the three sites and 26 participants actively participated in the training. In Egypt, almost 5 training were organized targeting local	S
Activity 14: Publication of brochure on SRM in Arabic and distribution to all partners and communities.	Sep 2022	60%	100%	Several Brochures were developed on SRM in English and Arabic Language and they were distributed to the project's partners and the other stakeholders during the planned activities.	S
Output 2.2.1: PRMP implemented in all participating communities and updated annually	Nov 2022	90%	100%	The Training of Trainers (ToTs) conducted in both Jordan and Egypt has been successful in equipping participants with the necessary knowledge and skills on Participatory Rangeland Management Plan (PRMP) and the DPSIR methodology (drivers, pressures, state, impact, and	S
Activity 15: Training of trainers in PRMP in each country	May 2021	100%	100%	A Training of Trainers was conducted in Jordan in February 2020, and in Egypt in March - April 2021 (In Jordan, around 60 participants). In Egypt, DRC and CEDARE organized training, and	S
Activity 16: Publication of PRMP guidelines	Sep 2020	100%	100%	The PRMP guidelines were developed in English and Arabic and it was shared with the project's partners. Also, the PRMP was localized to fit the country's context.	S
Activity 17: Implementation of PRMP methodology by trained local partners	Oct 2022	90%	100%	The PRMP methodology was implemented by the trained local partners to support the local communities in taking decisions and implementing the define small projects. In Egypt, DRC	S
Activity 18: Annual participatory monitoring of PRMPs with local committees	Nov 2022	70%	100%	Annual Participatory Monitoring of the PRMP activities was conducted with the local partners and the local communities in Jordan and Egypt to evaluate the progress in the implementation.	S
Output 2.2.2: Documentation of existing community land use practices (rules and regulations over rangeland resource management: pasture, water, trees, wildlife, livestock corridors, etc.)	Oct 2022	50%	100%	Consultancy-led study and consultation with local stakeholders with recommendations for local agreements has been developed	S
Activity 19: Consultancy-led study and consultation with local stakeholders with recommendations for local agreements developed under Output 2.2.3. (study per country)	Oct 2022	50%	100%	Consultancy-led study and consultation with local stakeholders with recommendations for local agreements has been developed	S
Output 2.2.3: Local agreements between communities and between communities and state institutions (Hima agreements, local conventions, bylaws etc.) developed according to national legal opportunities	Sep 2022	90%	100%	The partnership with JOHUD has been instrumental in conducting dialogues and developing natural resource management protocols in both Jordan and Egypt. In collaboration with JOHUD, dialogues were organized, facilitating discussions among various stakeholders to address natural resource management challenges and develop protocols for sustainable practices. These dialogues provided a platform for stakeholders to share their	S
Activity 20: Multi-stakeholder dialogue to draft local natural resource management agreements.	Aug 2022	90%	100%	In partnership with JOHUD dialogues were conducted and natural resource management protocols were developed and shared with the project partners in both countries. Also, RBG has developed 2 agreements (natural resources management protocols) with the Alhima	S
Activity 21: Participation in government dialogue to pursue adoption of local agreements (where relevant)	Sep 2022	90%	100%	A dialogue started in Egypt in March 2022. HERD project assisted Egypt for the first time ever to draft a law to manage the rangeland's resources in Egypt. And, the law is sent to the lower house for final discussions and approvals. For Jordan, 70 attendees from different Badia	S
Under Comp 3	**Identifying and up-scaling good practices in Sustainable Rangeland Management, based on Rangeland Management Planning**				
Output 3.1.1: Training and awareness raising in rangeland restoration and management innovations and adapting services for sustainable rangeland management	Nov 2022	85%	100%	Through this output HERD project has made significant strides in knowledge dissemination, community training, and communication efforts: Technical Briefs: The project has successfully developed and shared technical briefs on community-based rangelands with project partners. These briefs, available in both Arabic and	S
Activity 22: Technical briefs published on community based rangelands management in local language targeting local and national level public servants	July 2020 - Nov 2022	80%	100%	We have successfully developed and shared technical briefs on community-based rangelands with our project partners. These briefs were made available in both Arabic and English languages, ensuring accessibility and effective dissemination of knowledge.	S

Activity 23 Training of community beneficiaries in rangeland restoration techniques, natural regeneration, herd management strategies and related practices	Oct 2022	50%	100%	The local communities in the project's sites were trained on rangeland restoration techniques, natural regeneration, herd management strategies, and related practices. Around 39 participants actively engaged in the training, which was organized by WADI sustainable ecosystems development. By successfully training the local communities on rangeland restoration techniques, natural regeneration, herd management strategies, and related	S
Activity 24: Exchange visits to established rangeland Hima sites in Jordan/Egypt	July 2021	100%	100%	Several Exchange visits were conducted between the project's partners in Jordan and Egypt to introduce the practices and the experience among the local communities. By conducting these exchange visits between project partners in Jordan and Egypt, we have fostered cross-	S
Activity 25: Public communications on SRM, including news articles and radio broadcasts	July 2020 - Nov 2022	80%	100%	We successfully developed a communication plan for the HERD project, ensuring effective dissemination of project updates and achievements. Media coverage for the SRM conference in Dead Sea, Jordan, highlighted our project's impact and contributions. Additionally, we	S
Output 3.1.2: PRMP based sustainable rangeland management systems are piloted	Oct 2021	100%	100%	Through this output HERD project has made remarkable progress in restoring degraded rangelands in both Jordan and Egypt, contributing to the conservation and sustainable management of these vital ecosystems.	S
Activity 26: Grants to partners for implementing restoration actions identified through PRMPs and approved by the steering committee	Feb 2020 –Oct 2021	100%	100%	In Jordan and Egypt, around 380 hectares of degraded rangeland were restored by native and highly palatable and grazable species such as Atriplex spp, Acacia spp., Artimesia spp. In Egypt, the ALHima approach (set aside conservation paradigm) was applied over 200 hectares (planted by 20000 seedlings), also 37 new wells have been established (total storage	S
Output 3.1.3: PRMP-based supporting activities are piloted.	Oct 2021	100%	100%	Through this project HERD project has successfully initiated several income-generating projects with a significant focus on women participation in both Jordan and Egypt. These	S
Activity 27: Grants to partners to implement supporting activities identified through the PRMPs and approved by the steering committee	Feb 2020 –Oct 2021	100%	100%	Several grants and agreements were signed with local associations by HFDJB, RBG, and DRC to establish small income-generating projects with significant women participation in both countries. These projects included:	S
Under Comp 4	**Knowledge management to promote an enabling environment for regional scale-up of Sustainable Rangeland Management**				
Output 4.1.1: Lessons on the value of rangeland ecosystems and good practices in SRM are documented and communicated through a regional Communal Rangelands Leadership network (of scientists, pastoralists and Civil Society Organizations for South-South learning and cooperation)	The HERD project has achieved significant milestones in promoting sustainable rangeland management and addressing land degradation in Jordan and Egypt. The project implemented the PRAGA Methodology through training sessions conducted for field workers, project staff, and local communities. These sessions aimed to enhance their understanding of sustainable rangeland management. Detailed studies were conducted to assess various aspects of the target landscapes, including drought monitoring, contour mapping, rangeland characteristics, livestock production, socio-economic data, and the role of gender in rangeland management. The findings of these studies were shared through the CHM portal for wider dissemination. The project also focused on developing prototype national platforms for information sharing and exchange. National inception meetings were conducted to present the project's objectives and components to project partners and a broader audience. Local-level inception meetings were held at specific project sites to engage the local communities. To support knowledge management, a dedicated portal was established with the assistance of the Ministry of Environment in Jordan. The portal served as a platform to upload and disseminate key results and studies.				S
Activity 28: Compilation and publication of validated good practices in the restoration and protection of communal rangelands in the Arab region and globally.	Jul 2022	90%	100%	The Sustainable Rangelands Management Practices toolkit was developed and published and disseminated to experts and partners.	S
Activity 29: Presentation of experiences at academic and policy conferences and events regionally and globally and publication in peer reviewed journals	Mar 2023	90%	100%	The Project activities and achievements were presented constantly on a regional and international level, for instance at the Land Forum in Jordan in 2022. By consistently presenting the project's activities and achievements on regional and international platforms we had effectively contributed to the global discourse on relevant topics.	S
Activity 30: Annual meetings of the Arab Regional Pastoral Network (3 meetings)	Mar 2023	50%	100%	2 meetings for the Arab Regional Pastoral Platform were held as part of the project activities (in Jordan and Egypt).	S
Activity 31: e-discussions on community rangelands management leading to the establishment of a network of resource people for championing Hima globally	Mar 2023	60%	100%	An online platform for the Arab Regional Pastoral Platform was developed and presented to the project's partners to be adopted for sharing data and resources. By developing and presenting the online platform, we have taken a significant step toward enhancing data sharing and collaboration among project partners. The platform's user-friendly interface and secure environment provide a reliable means for sharing valuable resources and information.	S

`Activity 32: Consultations to agree on the Conceptual Framework for an expanded global HERD initiative (Theory of Change, regional situation analysis etc.)	Dec 2022	70%	100%	The conceptual framework was developed and a regional consultation workshop was conducted in Lebanon to present the framework with the partners. The development of the conceptual framework and the regional consultation workshop in Lebanon signifies significant progress in the project's planning phase. The framework provides a solid foundation for guiding the project's activities and outcomes, while the workshop fostered a collaborative environment for partner engagement and alignment.	S
Output 4.1.2: Regional dialogue to influence the design and implementation of policies and investments for SRM, including coordinated influence of international agreements	Mar 2023	100%	100%	Through HERD project has made significant progress in engaging regional stakeholders, conducting research, and advancing sustainable rangeland management efforts in the Arab region: Regional Forum on Sustainable Rangelands Management Policy: A Regional Forum was held in Lebanon in June 2022 to review the study entitled "Policy and Technical Review to advance sustainable rangelands management in the Arab Region." The report submitted by AOAD was discussed, published, and disseminated to local, regional experts, and project partners. This valuable report has provided insights and recommendations for policy improvements to promote sustainable rangeland management and land degradation neutrality in the region. AOAD Report on SRM and LDN Policy Support: A report was developed by AOAD to review regional and global policies supporting SRM and LDN. The report was presented to the partners in the Lebanon forum, contributing to the advancement of sustainable rangeland management and land degradation neutrality efforts. The report's findings and recommendations serve as a valuable roadmap for policy development and the promotion of sustainable practices. ACSAD Report on Rangeland Health and Restoration: ACSAD provided a report on the LAS Regional Situation Analysis, offering an overview of rangeland health and estimated cost-benefit analysis of restoration and protection. This report has been a valuable resource for the project's partners, guiding strategic planning, policy development, and targeted interventions for rangeland ecosystem restoration and protection. Regional Investment Forum for SRM/LDN: The project successfully hosted a Regional Investment Forum in March 2023 in Amman, Jordan, with key stakeholders and participants from Jordan, Egypt, Syria, and Saudi Arabia. This forum created an environment for knowledge exchange, investment opportunities, and partnerships, driving further advancements in sustainable rangeland management and land degradation neutrality in the region. Through these forums, reports, and investment initiatives, the HERD project has effectively engaged regional partners and stakeholders, fostering collaboration and knowledge sharing to drive positive change in rangeland management and conservation in the Arab region.	S
Activity 33: One regional policy forum on the challenges and opportunities to SRM, with support for regional decisions in favor of SRM/LDN (target 50 mid-level policy makers from the LAS region and beyond)	Dec 2021	100%	100%	A Regional Forum to review the study entitled “Policy and Technical Review to advance sustainable rangelands management in the Arab Region’’ was held in June 2022 in Lebonan to discuss the report submitted by AOAD. The report was published and disseminated with local, and regional experts as well as the project’s partners.	S
Activity 34: Review of regional and global policies in support of SRM (especially LDN), their value-addition to national policies, and opportunities for leveraging further funds for regional SRM initiatives	Apr 2021	100%	100%	A report was developed by AOAD to review the regional and global policy for supporting SRM and LDN. The report was presented to the partners in the forum in Lebonan. By developing and presenting the AOAD report on supporting SRM and LDN policies, the report has played a pivotal role in advancing sustainable rangeland management and land degradation neutrality efforts. The report's findings and recommendations provide a valuable roadmap for policy improvements and the promotion of sustainable practices in the region.	S

Activity 35: Publication of a LAS regional rangeland situation analysis, including an overview of the state of rangeland health and estimated cost benefit of restoration and protection	Aug 2021	100%	100%	A report on LAS Regional Situation Analysis including an overview of the state of rangeland health and estimated cost benefit of restoration and protection was developed by ACSAD. ACSAD has provided a valuable resource for the project's partners. The report's insights and findings will serve as a foundation for strategic planning, policy development, and the implementation of targeted interventions to restore and protect rangeland ecosystems.	S
Activity 36: Convening of regional investment forum for SRM/LDN	Mar 2023	100%	100%	A Regional investment forum for SRM/LDN was held on the 1st and 2nd of March 2023 in Amman-Jordan with the project's partners and key stakeholders (from 60-70 participants from Jordan, Egypt, Syria, and Saudi Arabia). By successfully hosting the Regional Investment Forum for SRM/LDN, we have created a conducive environment for knowledge exchange, investment opportunities, and partnerships. The forum has played a pivotal role in advancing sustainable rangeland management and land degradation neutrality in the region.	S
Output 4.1.3: Sustainable Rangeland Management initiatives are submitted (regionally and outside the region) for funding under the HERD umbrella, based on "bankable" investment options and innovative financing strategies	Aug 2022	82.50%	100%	Through this output HERD project has demonstrated successful project management and strategic planning through various activities: Regional/Global Inception Meeting for Component Four: By organizing the regional/global inception meeting for Component Four, the project has established a strong foundation for effective implementation and coordination. The meeting facilitated collaboration, knowledge sharing, and strategic planning, maximizing the impact of Component Four's initiatives. Five Baseline Studies and Stakeholder Consultations: The development and conduct of five baseline studies, coupled with stakeholder consultations, have provided vital information and perspectives for informed decision-making and strategic planning. These studies guided the project's actions in promoting rangeland health, safeguarding pastoral rights, identifying good practices, and engaging key actors effectively. Fundraising Proposals: Five fundraising proposals were developed and submitted to various organizations, including GCF, RCU, and the National Center for Vegetation Development. The dedication to securing financial resources reflects the project's commitment to driving meaningful change and achieving its objectives. Annual Steering Committee Meetings: The project conducted four annual steering committee meetings, enabling transparent discussions about the project's activities, progress, and key decisions. These meetings ensured accountability and continuous improvement throughout the project's implementation, allowing the project to overcome challenges and achieve significant milestones. Through these efforts, the HERD project has demonstrated effective project management, stakeholder engagement, and dedication to sustainable rangeland management and pastoral development. The project's strategic approach and transparent decision-making have contributed to its overall success in promoting responsible rangeland practices and benefiting the communities and ecosystems in Jordan and Egypt.	S
Activity 37: Regional/global inception meeting for component four	Jun 2022	100%	100%	A Regional/global inception meeting for component four was held. By successfully organizing the regional/global inception meeting for Component Four, we have laid a strong foundation for effective implementation and coordination of efforts. The meeting fostered collaboration, knowledge sharing, and strategic planning, enabling us to maximize the impact and outcomes of Component Four.	S

Activity 38: Five baseline studies and stakeholder consultations for target initiatives (e.g. rangeland health, state of pastoral rights, existence of good practices, key actors etc.)	Jul 2022	50%	100%	Five baseline studies developed and conducted stakeholder consultations, created a solid foundation for informed decision-making, strategic planning, and effective implementation of future initiatives. The information and perspectives gathered through this process guided the project's actions in promoting rangeland health, safeguarding pastoral rights, identifying good practices, and engaging with key actors in a meaningful way.	S
Activity 39: Five workshops for collaborative proposal design and fund raising strategy	July 2022	90%	100%	5 fundraising proposals were developed and submitted to GCF, and RCU, and 3 to the National Center for vegetation development. The submission of these fundraising proposals reflects our dedication to securing the financial resources required to drive meaningful change and achieve our objectives.	S
Activity 40: Regional/global annual steering committee meetings	Aug 2022	90%	100%	In total, four (4) annual steering committee meetings were held as part of the project in which the projects activities and progress were discussed and major related decisions were	S

4 Risk Rating

4.1 Table A. Project management Risk

Please refer to the Risk Help Sheet for more details on rating

Risk Factor		EA's Rating		TM's Rating
1 Management structure - Roles and responsibilities	Ú	Low : Well developed, stable Management Structure and Roles/responsibilities are clearly defined/understood. Low likelihood of potential negative impact on the project delivery.	Ú	Low : Well developed, stable Management Structure and Roles/responsibilities are clearly defined/understood. Low likelihood of potential negative impact on the project delivery.
2 Governance structure - Oversight	Ú	Low : Steering Committee and/or other project bodies meet at least once a yearand Active membership and participation in decision-making processes. SC provides direction/inputs. Low likelihood of potential negative impact on the project delivery.	Ú	Low : Steering Committee and/or other project bodies meet at least once a yearand Active membership and participation in decision-making processes. SC provides direction/inputs. Low likelihood of potential negative impact on the project delivery.
3 Implementation schedule	Ú	Low : Project progressing according to original work planand Adaptive management is practiced and regular monitoring. Low likelihood of potential negative impact on the project delivery.	Ú	Low : Project progressing according to original work planand Adaptive management is practiced and regular monitoring. Low likelihood of potential negative impact on the project delivery.
4 Budget	Ú	Low : Activities are progressing within planned budgetand Balanced budget utilisation including PMC. Low likelihood of potential negative impact on the project delivery.	Ú	Low : Activities are progressing within planned budgetand Balanced budget utilisation including PMC. Low likelihood of potential negative impact on the project delivery.
5 Financial Management	Ú	Low : Funds are correctly managed and transparently accounted forand Audit reports provided regularly and confirm correct use of funds. Low likelihood of potential negative impact on the project delivery.	Ú	Low : Funds are correctly managed and transparently accounted forand Audit reports provided regularly and confirm correct use of funds. Low likelihood of potential negative impact on the project delivery.
6 Reporting	Ú	Low : Substantive reports are presented in a timely manner and Reports are complete and accurate with a good analysis of project progress and implementation issues. Low likelihood of potential negative impact on the project delivery.	Ú	Low : Substantive reports are presented in a timely manner and Reports are complete and accurate with a good analysis of project progress and implementation issues. Low likelihood of potential negative impact on the project delivery.
7 Capacity to deliver	Ú	Low : Sound technical and managerial capacity of institutions and other project partners and Capacity gaps were addressed before implementation or during early stages. Low likelihood of potential negative impact on the project delivery.	Ú	Low : Sound technical and managerial capacity of institutions and other project partners and Capacity gaps were addressed before implementation or during early stages. Low likelihood of potential negative impact on the project delivery.

If any of the risk factors is rated a Moderate or higher, please include it in Table B below

4.2 Table B. Risk-log

Implementation Status (Current PIR)	Final PIR

Insert ALL the risks identified either at CEO endorsement (inc. safeguards screening), previous/current PIRs, and MTRs. Use the last line to propose a suggested consolidated rating.

Risk	Risk affecting:	Risk Rating							Variation respect to last rating	
	Outcome / outputs	CEO ED	PIR 1	PIR 2	PIR 3	PIR 4	PIR 5	PIR 6	Δ	Justification
Impact COVID-19 pandemic leading to governmental shutdown.	Outcomes 1-3	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	L	L	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	=	No impact from Covid-19 during the reporting period.
Management structure [Roles and responsibilities]	All outcomes & outputs		M	L	L	L	L		=	Management team focused on achieving the project goals.
Governance structure [oversight]	Output 2.3			L	L	L	L		=	No changes in the governance structure.
Internal communications	3383702			L	L	L	L		=	Strong and clear internal communication between the project team and partners.
Partners understanding	2959461			M	L	######	L		=	Clear understanding between the partners following the project workplan.
Governmental proceedings	All outcomes & outputs			L	L	L	L		=	With the support of the partners smooth proceedings are followed.
Budget	All outcomes & outputs			L	L	######	L		=	Clear budget.
Financial management	All outcomes & outputs			L	L	######	L		=	IUCN ROWA is following strong financial management providing the financial reports accordingly.
Delay in reporting	All outcomes & outputs			L	L	L	L		=	no delays were noticed.
Stakeholder involvement	All outcomes & outputs			L	L	L	L		=	Stakeholders are actively involved in the project.
Instability and conflicts in countries and the region	All outcomes & outputs			M	L	L	L		=	During the reporting period no conflicts were noticed in the region.
Women's participation in the project	All outcomes & outputs			M	L	L	L		=	Women are participating actively in the project's activity
Project's to tackle complex land tenure issues and their links to land degradation.	All outcomes & outputs			L	L	L	L		=	Better understanding between the local communities.
Dialogue on rangeland policy or investments is not open to the public	All outcomes & outputs			L	L	L	L		=	National dialogue is started in both countries successfully.
Pace of change through the project is too slow to see genuine environmental and economic gains during the project cycle.	All outcomes & outputs			L	L	L	L		=	The project is enhancing the livelihood of the local communities through granting small projects and job opportunities for the local communities.
Climate change creates a scale and rate of ecological change to which pastoralist societies are unable to adapt	All outcomes & outputs			L	L	L	L		=	No ecological change affected the project sites.
Participating communities not committed to collaborate with government on PRMP	All outcomes & outputs			L	L	L	L		=	Local communities in the project sites are 100% supporting and collaborating with the project team and the local governments to implement PRMP.
The pace of implementation between countries will be variable and countries will hold each other back	All outcomes & outputs			L	L	L	L		=	Both the counties are supporting each other in implementing the activities and attend several meetings and exchange visits.
changes in project work plan and work flow	All outcomes & outputs				M	L	L		=	The project work plan was updated according to the project extension,
Co-financing	All outcomes & outputs				L	L	L		=	100% of co-financing amounts were received from the project partners.
Budget	All outcomes & outputs				L	L	L		=	The budget is clear and linked to the project work plan accordingly.
External communications	All outcomes & outputs			M	M	L	L		=	After the lockdowns last year this year there is better communication and improved communications efforts.
Short term/long term balance	All outcomes & outputs				L	L	L		=	The project is achieving the goals at a balanced pace.

Project Science and technological approach		All outcomes & outputs			M	L	L	L		=	The approaches of rangeland are relatively new and under testing but it's based on well-known methods and is developed based on the local knowledge along with experts in the rangeland field and regional/global experiences.
Social, cultural and economic factors		All outcomes & outputs				M	M	L		↓	Unique social composition (indigenous and refugees), and disadvantaged local communities
Institution and partners Capacity issues		All outcomes & outputs			M	L	L	L		=	Some of the tools and approaches are new and to a minor degree challenging. IUCN is closely following up with the partners and supporting them in implementing the activities.
Impact COVID-19 pandemic leading to governmental shutdown.		All outcomes & outputs	Not Applicable			M	L	L		=	No governmental shutdown happened during the reporting period.
Consolidated project risk			Not Applicable	M	M	L	L	L		=	This section focuses on the variation. The overall rating is discussed in section 2.3.

4.3 Table C. Outstanding Moderate, Significant, and High risks

*List here only risks from Table A and B above that have a risk rating of **M or higher** in the **current** PIR*

Risk	Actions decided during the previous reporting instance (PIR-1, MTR, etc.)	Actions effectively undertaken this reporting period	Additional mitigation measures for the next periods		
			What	When	By whom

High Risk (H): There is a probability of greater than 75% that **assumptions** may fail to hold or materialize, and/or the project may face high risks.
Significant Risk (S): There is a probability of between 51% and 75% that **assumptions** may fail to hold and/or the project may face substantial risks.
Moderate Risk (M): There is a probability of between 26% and 50% that **assumptions** may fail to hold or materialize, and/or the project may face only modest risks.
Low Risk (L): There is a probability of up to 25% that **assumptions** may fail to hold or materialize, and/or the project may face only modest risks.

Project Minor Amendments

Minor amendments are changes to the project design or implementation that do not have significant impact on the project objectives or scope, or an increase of the GEF project financing up to 5% as described in Annex 9 of the Project and Program Cycle Policy Guidelines.
Please tick each category for which a change occurred in the fiscal year of reporting and provide a description of the change that occurred in the textbox. You may attach supporting document as appropriate.

5.1 Table A: Listing of all Minor Amendment (TM)

Minor amendments	Changes
Results framework	No
Components and cost	No
Institutional and implementation arrangements	No
Financial management	No
Implementation schedule	**Explain in table B**
Executing Entity	No
Executing Entity Category	No
Minor project objective change	No
Safeguards	No
Risk analysis	No
	No
Co-financing	No
Location of project activity	No
Other	Yes

Minor amendments
Non-cost extention for the period of 3 months

5.2 Table B: History of project revisions and/or extensions (TM)

Version	Type	Signed/Approved by UNEP	Entry Into Force (last signiture Date)	Agreement Expiry Date	Main changes introduced in this revision
Original Legal Instrument		3383702			
Amendment 1	Revision	2959461			
Extension 1	Extension	Yes	31 Dec 2022	March 2023	Non cost extention for the period of 3 months

9/30/2023

12/31/2023

GEO Location Information:

The Location Name, Latitude and Longitude are required fields insofar as an Agency chooses to enter a project location under the set format. The Geo Name ID is required in instances where the location is not exact, such as in the case of a city, as opposed to the exact site of a physical infrastructure. The Location & Activity Description fields are optional. Project longitude and latitude must follow the Decimal Degrees WGS84 format and Agencies are encouraged to use at least four decimal points for greater accuracy. Users may add as many locations as appropriate. Web mapping applications such as OpenStreetMap (https://www.openstreetmap.org/#map=4/21.84/82.79) or GeoNames(http://www.geonames.org/) use this format. Consider using a conversion tool as needed, such as: https://coordinates-converter.com Please see the Geocoding User Guide by clicking here(https://gefportal.worldbank.org/App/assets/general/Geocoding%20User%20Guide.docx)

Location Name Required field		Latitude Required field	Longitude Required field	Geo Name ID Required field if the location is not an exact site	Location Description Optional text field	Activity Description Optional text field
Bani Hashim		32.116667	36.05	Jūrat as Salāmah		
Sura		32.482778	36.077778	Zumlat Ḥumayd		
Al Manshyah		29.422778	36.177222	Wādī Mukayḥīl		
Al Hazem		31.566667	37.233333	Sabkhat al Hazīm		
Abou-Mazhoud-El Zewaid		31.230278	26.166667	Ad Dawābīs		
Gaioin		30.786944	27.463056	Bāb an Nāqah		

[Annex any linked geospatial file]